PUBLISHES: GROUNGE MIAPP & CO. From W. Knapp Provident and General Manage George L. Allen, Vice President, W. B. Carr, Secretary, Office: Corner Sevents and Olive Streets, (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILT AND SUNDAY—SEVEN INSUES A WEEK.
By Mall—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

BY CARRIER-ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year..... Remit by bank draft, express money order or regisered letter.

Address, THE REPUBLIC. bered letter. St. Louis, Ma. ETRejected communications cannot be returned under

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as see end-class matter. DOMESTIC POSTAGE Eight, ten and twelve pages. lixteen, eighteen and twenty pages..... 2 cents for one or 8 cents for two cen

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages..... cents The Republic is on file at the following places: LONDON-Trafalgar building, Northumberland avenue, room 7. PARIS-19 Boulevard des Capucines: de l'Opera and & Rue Cambon.

RERLIN-Bjuitable Gebaude, 89 Priedric TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Kinloch. Rell. Counting-Room Main 2018
Editorial Reception-Room Main 2018 A 674

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905. 

CIRCULATION DURING OCTOBER. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis

Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the anth of October, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

BRITE.	Copies.	Date.	Copies
I (Semany)			160,300
			101,930
4	104.000	200	101,650
	107,100	31	103,000
6	101,310	23 (Sunday)	129,490
8	102,730	22	
6 (Sonday)	130,870	34	101,970
0	102,190	25	103,300
30	104,310	<b>36</b>	
21		37	162 156
13			120,100
84	107 130	20 (100000)	102.040
25 (Senday)	123.540	31	101,760
86	101,710		
	ET SE NECESTATION		
Total for th	month		2316,510
Less all contes	spolled in	rinting, left	aver

copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 12.44 per cent. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of Oc-W. O. SOMMERFIELD,

Notary Public. My term expires July 26, 1910.

ANOTHER HAGUE CONFERENCE. Just now when a second Hague conference i

about to be held is a good time to talk peace. Yet it is discouraging to contemplate the logic of

peace. Peace will not become universal and permanent until the common interest of the world becomes, so to speak, the self-interest of nations. War will have to become disadvantageous under all circumstances to a prependerating majority of the Powers, and it requires a considerable imagination

the world are various, competitive and complex at and distribution. This is no idle dream, but a pracpresent, with no quick prospect of an amalgamation | ticable forecast of a development many merchants a condition of rapid development and there is much agers are willing to predict will be effected in the to attract the various interests of the Powers which can afford the policy of aggrandizement. These two facts bode ill for peace.

The promotion of peace at present rests upon the intellectual conviction of but comparatively few people. The Hague's influence is not extensive. It suffered a vast loss of prestige by the Russo-Jap War, and it has stood since then as little better than an international amenity.

However, peace promotion should go on earnestly. Intellect rules the world in the end. Whatever may be said of its weak influence now, The Hague stands for the peace idea; and the idea will grow steadily.

## IS STANDPATISM COMPLETE?

Turiff revision is the big issue for which everything else is substituted. "Anything to beat tariff revision" is the Republican policy. No sacrifices are too great. The machine protecting the privileged interests will ruthlessly slay any other pet policy in order to retain the benefits of the Dingley schedules. To preserve the tariff in statu quo even concessions to the President's rate regulation issue will be made.

The story of Mr. Roosevelt's compromise with be doubted. The agreement is that Mr. Cannon will not use his power in the House to defeat the those markets goods and chattels that defr competirate regulation measure provided Mr. Roosevelt will | tion. not disturb the tariff

For the second time the President has directly and conspicuously yielded to the tariff defenders and any other to avoid trouble there is to keep that conti-"subordinated" the issue; the first occasion being his compromise expressed in the famous phrase in his message, "revision is not a remedy." The present attempted subordination of the issue, should it succoed in keeping down tartif discussion during the coming session of Congress, will indicate that firmly advised that he must shinny on his own side Democracy is to inherit the sole strength of prore of the Atlantic Ocean. vision sentiment for political use in the next presidential campaign. Apparently, revision has permanently lost its only champion of consequence in the Republican party. The radical wing of the par that a million dollars a month is the rate of investty will undoubtedly defer to the President in the ment in new manufacturing plants in St. Louis is matter for the sake of his rate reform, and the only the convenience of building material. The vast agitation of the tariff proposition during the coming area of building stone and fire and other clars, insession will likely be on the Democratic side, where side and adjacent to the town's limits, and the water it will be throttled as quickly as possible by the connection with the principal sources of lumber sup-

But the issue to which all other houses and policies of the Republican party defer to obviously large in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia or in the Atand growing. Scoper or later by its own force it is lantic States generally. bound to be uppermost. It cannot be forever weighted down. The paipable treatment it receives serves only to filustrate its importance and the value is cheaper in St. Louis than in any other city of its of Dingleyism to the privileged trusts whose pell. size in the United States. According to the state. ticians control the Scuate. The fact that the tarig ment of the Business Men's League, the Missouri is literally a "robber tariff" becomes the more pat- | coal tonnage for last year amounted to more than ent from day to day, the protected interests are the four million tons. Actually in sight of St. Louis in stainer seen and more bitterly despised, and revision lillinots, the coal supply is unlimited and coal is de-

contiment develops among the people. The tariff issue comes as close to the people as may in the forum to-day. Perhaps it comes closer to being an wave of the people than any. It has all the essentials of a great popular issue, dividing in one which is so rapidly expanding. interest the mass of people from a narrow protected | In raffrond building Missouri led all other States se whom the people are learning to recognize. The menace of special privilege, by which a favored cent, of the total new track hild was in St. Louis ter-

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | for the price of corruption, becomes more visible reported by the Interstate Com with every reform, every investigation and exposure for the country in 1804, more than 25 per cont is in carried on in these times; and emphasis of the tariff the trade territory of St. Louis.

But even greater than these reasons is the con-

legislation. But with standpation complete that the opportunity to new manufacturing enterprise. and might even weaten the large. On the other which is copartner with private monopoly.

### NO MONOPOLY. .

ager to the true interests of the city. We monument to Mr. Elliot. hear much of the "menace of monopoly" and are told that it would be a serious mistake to assume 

It is well not to be confused or misled by the attractive ring of a popular phrase. Monopoly is a Louis for seagoing boats.

thing every community should acrupulously avoid. but exclusive control for common use, under wise regulation, is the direct reverse of monopoly. That is the form of terminal development The Republic would have the municipality of St. Louis foster instead of discourage. It appeals for a terminal system operated under a single management and for the unrestricted use of all rallways that choose to connect with its tracks. Call this monopoly, if you like, or any other name however opprobrious, if it be regulated by law, open to all on equal and reasonable terms, it need have no terrors for the people of the city which gives it license to exist.

Such is the terminal system which St. Louis can bring into existence by intelligent and liberal legis. Never mind. There is a chance that he will be lation. It has no parallel in any other city in the given a tip-top breakfast soon. world and it would be a monumental blunder to stop its development and force on the commerce of this city the inconveniences and expenses which Korean Foreign Minister, will shortly change his inevitably accompany any system of separated and name to Pak-dam-soon, by authority of the Imperial independent terminals. Instead of clamoring for Japanese Government. relief from monopoly we should enlist all the influence we can command in order to secure adequate and wise regulation of bridges and terminals open to common use without discrimination or is infectious and the Czar is likely to get it next. favoritism.

We are to have St. Louis on the map at last and the next important work to be accomplished is the putting of every factory and warehouse in direct be might appropriately run up the black flag. connection with every railway approaching St. Louis on the east or west side of the river, without necessity for paying more than the usual switching charges of any single railway. To assure this perfection of terminal convenience it is only necessary for the rallway companies to assume the expense of the Terminal Company look to the railways and not to the shippers for the payment of terminal charges. Let all bills of lading for shipments to St. Louis or out of St. Louis carry the name of St. Louis in the billing and bear no arbitrary or extra addition to the mileage rate.

With this system of common terminals properly developed there will be several great freight stations at which freight may be delivered in mixed lots, so that one wagonload may contain consignments intended for several different lines and yet be Self-interest provokes war, and the interests of unloaded at one platform for subsequent routing unification of interests. Much of the world is in look forward to and some progressive railway mannear future if St. Louis is not wholly blind to its opportunity.

This kind of a system devoted to common use may receive condemnation from those who profess unwillingness to compromise with monopoly on any terms, but it would be a blessing beside the gridiron of tracks and multiplication of terminal charges the establishment of fourteen independent terminals would involve. The term monopoly is distorted and misused, however, when it is applied to a common terminal open to all alike. What is dedicated to common use on reasonable and equal terms, with- changes have been made to which thy did not assent, out expense to the public, is the very antithesis of They have maintained a lobby, not with the same vul monopoly. It cannot be changed by applying an epithet its characteristics emphatically contradict.

## TO KEEP THE PEACE.

General Chaffee is possibly right in saying that we may have to fight in foreign parts in order to maintain our rights, though no nation is going to be fool enough to attack us on our own stamping H. W. Boynton in The Outlook. ground within the limits of the United States.

One way to avoid this painful necessity is to let the world know from the start, and to keep the fact open door in China and Manchuria and by sending to

As for South America, which General Chaffee regards as a possible danger center, as good a way as nent conspicuously posted with the Monroe Doctrine. Let it be always understood that European en-

croschments on this hemisphere mean trouble and there will be no encreachment. Let every European potentate be kept gently but

## A MILLION A MONTH.

A part of the explanation of the remarkable fact ply, give St. Louis a greater probability of continued cheapness for building material than can be expected

Another explanation of St. Louis's attraction as a manufacturing center is the cheapness of fuel. Fuel livered to manufacturers in St. Louis at \$1.75 a ton, and when it is quoted at \$1.95 in Chicago, \$2.10 in Toledo, \$2.15 in Detroit, and \$2.50 in Cincinnati.

No other city has such a railroad connection or

last year. Nineteen hundred miles, or over 40 per few eajor discrimination at the hands of legislation, ritery. Of the total of 212,900 miles of milrood track

In one view of the case, it would be shrewd adderation of the relationship of St. Louis toward elley for the Democrats in Congress to keep silent | the great Southwest which holds the country's richabout the forms in the coming session. So long as set commercial prospect. St. Louis is the natural there was a chance of emissing the aid of the Rosse-gateway and distributing point to the richest and If wing of the Republican party most potential territory on the continent. It is a there was hope of a split and even of actual revisory developing situation in the Southwest which offers

There would never be a contribution to a conhand there are those who will divise Democrats to science fund if everybody were as strictly conscienlose no opportunity of advocating revision, if for no ! tious as William H. Elliot, the Indiana veteran, who other purpose than repeatedly to demonstrate the Stubbornly refuses to accept the accumulated penunremitting antagonism of the political regime sion of \$15,000 that has been awarded him. Mr. Elliot declares that as he was never in a skirmish and never heard a shot fired, the money does not belong to him. If he remains obdurate to the end of There is a good deal of talk just now about the his life Congress might at his death appropriate the terminal problem of 5. Louis that is fraught with accumulated pension to erect in Indiana an enduring

It seems from the report of Major Thomas L. that common bridges and terminals are a good thing Casey that, with the river works already constructed regardless of whether these common means are con- between St. Louis and Cairo, an eight-foot channel trolled by a monopoly. The declaration is eminent- in this stretch of the Mississippi can be maintained ly wise, but we can have common bridges and ter- by dredging at an annual cost of some \$100,000. This is a pretty good start toward the fourteen-foot channel that must eventually open the way to St.

> Secretary Root gives Cuba a free hand in the Inle of Pines, but she is not likely to use it freely. Cuba needs American sympathy, and there is a great deal of American sympathy for enterprising Americans in foreign parts.

> Chicago has not understood much of Bernhardt's French, but Chicago's money has talked to Bernhardt in a language known to all the world. Sarah's receipts last week were about \$35,000.

> Lord Barrington didn't fancy the sort of Thanksgiving dinner they offered him at the Clayton fall.

> It is semiofficially stated that Pak-che-soon,

Revolution is getting pretty close to home when mutiny breaks out in the Czar's guard. Revolution

If Charles M. Schwab, late of the shipbuilding trust, gets command of the ship of state in Nevada,

## RECENT COMMENT

World's Work.

While taking no part in politics for the sake of polioperating the Terminal Association system. Let ties, Mr. Hyde had always cultivated the acquaintance of political leaders and of men prominent in all walks of life. He had invested some of the Equitable assets in securities of the New York Central Railroad Company, which Commodore Vanderbiit was then forming into a system by development and extension. He knew that a young man named Chauncey M. Depew was looking after Commodore Vanderbilt's matters in Albany, and doing the work cheaply and successfully.

Mr. Hyde then prepared an amendment to the insurance law, changing the requirement that dividends be paid every five years so as to make them payable "from time to time." Here came in the evil of deferred payments. This change in the law was made in 1988, with and Commodore Vanderbilt's friends in the Legislature voted for it. In order to evade-or to escape-the requirements of the Equitable charter these words were nserted in the law: "Notwithstanding anything in the charter of such corporation to the contrary."

That also was the beginning of the Insurance Lobby. Neither the State Superintendent of Insurance nor anyone in politics at that time realized the value and the significance of this change in the law, a change worth more per vote thar the change in the New York City Charter, for which Tweed paid as high as \$100.000 a vote -worth more than Erie road legislation, for which Jay Gould paid as high as \$10,000 per vote. It is doubtful if Mr. Hyde paid anything for this important amend certainly at the time nothing worth speaking of. But young Depew lived many years

From that date to this-now almost forty years-the reat life insurance companies have practically controlled the insurance law of New York. Whatever amendments they have desired have been made, and no garity as the liquor-dealers' association, or the racetrack proprietors, or the seekers of speculative franchises; but they have always had friendly financial relations with both the Republican and the Democratic State committees, with the prominent members of the Legislature of both parties, and with men of influence in State affairs regardless of politics

I suppose there are no better known or more generally disregarded rules for reading than these of Emerson's: (1) Never read any book that is not a year old; (2) never read any but famed books; (3) never read any but before the world, first, last and all the time, that we what you like. Probably nothing better can be done with Mr. Cannon comes too directly and too repeatedly to mean to persist in asserting John Hay's policy of the these bits of advice than to disregard them, if it becomes a question of taking them literally and as rules. Only the third will bear close examination, the two others are merely hints. Certainly Emerson did not expect his own books to be put in cold storage for a year before they actually got upon the market. He must have counted on a few persons here and there to undertake the drudgery of making his work known to face. I do not mean reviewers, but persons in real life, reading what they like. Literary criticism does not make fame, it simply accounts for it. Moreover, formally critical minds are exceptional in the nature of things, and Emerson was thinking of the ordinary reader. He believed that this reader spends a good deal too much time over the "fast-out" books. He therefore exhorts him, in his uncompromising way, to abstain totally from his favorite indulgence. He next proposes a pretty stern alternative. and appends the third rule as a saving clause to mitigate the austerity of the second.

It was always Emerson's habit to affirm rather than to qualify. How much less effective these suggestions would have been if he had given some such form as this: (1) The chances are that any given new book will their time for reading to the best advantage; (2) the chances are that the best-known books are the best books, for a few books do not survive from among many without good cause; (3) they survive because they have given pleasure to more persons, and a more permanent pleasure, than other books have. Some of them will not hold pleasure for you. Rend those which do.

### Our Perketbook Sepan. Saturday Evening Post.

As a writer on public questions has recently suggested. these exposures of political and financial, or, rather, of political, financial and financial-political, rottenness, may blunt our moral sense, make us callous to corruption. They have been going on ever since the Revolutionary ended, over since the landings at Plymouth Rock. the Battery and Jamestown. It isn't surprising that we do not let our hair rise and our votoes.

But the political-financial rottenness means-what thy, that a few men, a small class, are robbing you me, every one of us-are taking from us in one way and another money that we ought to have to spend. So, while our moral sense may refuse to respond, our pocketbook sense will take its place-for up to this time the people have not clearly realized that corruption is a naterial, as well as a moral, concern. No one ever heard in of a man getting used to being robbed. The oftener he to rebbed, the more inflamed becomes his pocketbook sense "Rightsous wrath" is all very well; but for nerving the average sinner, get him "hot in the collar" because he

# "CHARLOTTE TEMPLES" Long Survival-Numerous Biographies Books of History, Travel and Art.

Measured by the number of editions through which it has run, and the length of time it has survived, "Charlotte Temple" is a wenderful book. It has been one of the most widely read nevels ever printed in America, more than 180 editions having appeared since the first American edition, in 17M. Its early success in England foreshadowed the success it was to have in this country, with searcely an interruption, down to the present day. As a survival among books of its time, it is probably matched in this country only by Pranklin's "Autobiography." Among novels it had no rival in its own day—not even "Evelins" or "The Children of the Abby." None of Scott's novels, which came a generation later, could have had so wide a reading here. Not until "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared did an American work of fiction dispute its pro-eminence in point of circulation.

work of fiction dispute its pre-eminence in point of circulation. Perhaps even now, in the number of copies actually printed and read, Mrs. Howson's book has not been exceeded by "Uncle Tom's Cabin," because, being not protected by copyright, it has been constantly issued by many publishers in the cheapest possible forms of paper as well as cloth, The editions are innumerable. It has been published in New York, Phithadelphia, Boston and several of the smaller American towns, including Ithaca, N. Y.; Windsor, Vt., and Concord, N. H. Duyckinck, writing in R&s said the story was "still a popular classic at the cheap bookstalls and with traveling chapmen." Reprints of it to the day are offered in department stores, on sidewalk bookstalls and by push-cart dealers. In the little stationery stores of tenement districts it can usually be found on shelves where are k-pt some hundreds of secondhand or shopwarn paper-covered novels. The shop-keeper will probably say he keeps "Charlotte Temple" constantly in stock. A collector in New York many years ago had secured a large shelf full of various editions, said to number about 100 Mr. Nason did not exaggerate when he said of the book; "It has stolen its way alike into the

book:

"It has stolen its way alike into the study of the divine and into the workshop of the mechanic; into the parior of the accomplished lady and the bedchamber of her waiting maid; into the log but on the extreme borders of modern civilization

The second point of the childs and the the workshop of the childs and the the workshop of the childs and the bedeamher of the complished ledy and the bedeamher of the second point of the childs and the complete of the childs and the complete of the childs and the child of the childs and the child of the

reader only by a sentiment of the most simple, elemental, quaint sort. The author is direct and straightforward, plain in style; the plot is a miserable affair, almost as obvious as the things to be seen at cheap theaters—it was written "to be of service to some who are so unfortunate as to have neither friends to advise nor understanding to direct them through the various and unexpected evils that attend a young and unprotected woman in her first entrance into life."

An able critic declares of "Charlotte

An able critic declares of "Charlotte Temple": "It is a good sign that the book is so popular, a sign that away from the crowd that likes problem plays and plays about which there can be no question at all, there is another crowd that likes a simple moral tale."

## BIGGRAPHY.

"Augustus Conant," by Robert Collier, in the second volume of the series on "True American Types," setting forth the simple but significant life of a true New Englander, who went West in his early days to become an Illinois pioneer, later entering the ministry, and finally the Union Army, where he met his death in the Civil War. It is the story of a sterling character struggling along unembittered amid discouraging environments, yet with frequent rays of sunshine across the path that brought compensation and peace. Published by the American Unitarian Association.

"Recthoven; the Man and the Artist as Revealed in His Own Words," is a volume compiled and annotated by Prederick Kerst, and edited and translated by Heary Edward Krehblel. It consists of Heethoven's own words, culled from letters, reports of conversations, diaries and other sources unavailable prior to the compiler's research, and relating to many of the problems which arose during the great composer's life. His opinions of men and things, his views on the questions which assall every thinking man, as well as on those problems belonging specifically to his own art, are classified under appropriate chapter headings. Published by B. W. Huelssch, New York. Hueboch, New York.

A companion to the Beethoven volume, by the same compiler and editor, is "Mozart," the man and the artist, as revealed in his own words. The unique personality of Mozart is revealed more effectively in these selected and classified quotations from his own pen than would be possible in the most paintstaking study, by snother, of the light-hearted genius. His fillial devotion, joyous love-making, high-spirited protest against the degradation of his profession, and profound loyalty to the faith in which he was reared, are all set forth with an ingenuousness and impetucity that recreate for us this absolutely charming musical conturer. Published by R. W. Huebsch, New York. Richard Aldrich's new "Guide to

Ring of the Kibelung" will commend it-self to opera-lovers as a readable and compact work, and a trustworthy guide self to opera-lovers as a readable and compact work, and a trustworthy guide to a study of the great score. To the hap ny faculty of treating his subject in the most concise and lucid fashion, Mr. All drich adds a charm of style, at once easy and elegant. His presentation of his material is comprehensive and legically planned. Part I is especially interesting treating of Wagner, the man and the composer, and the droumstances which led to the composition of the Nibelung Triloxy, and gives also a brief resume of the various legendary sources from which he draw his dramatic material. Part II is a sympathetic and authoritative essay upon the novel muelco-dramatic system which Wagner created, and to the porfecting of which he devoted all his genius and energy. Fart III is devoted to a care ful analysis of the story and music of each of the dramas composing the irriloxy drama. "The Rhinegold." This part of the book is illustrated by reproductions is musical notation of all the leading thems, with reference to their appearance in the tramas. Published by the Oliver Ditson

Seth Curtis Beach is the author of a volume entitled "Daughters of the Puritans," containing brief biographies of Catharine Maria Sedguick, Mary Levell Ware, Lydia Maria Child, Devothea Lynde Dix, Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossell, Harriet Rescher Stone and Louisa May Alcott, These sketches are rather out of the run of conventional biography, and are more than a circonicle of dull fact, and are more than a circonicle of dull fact, and are readable independently of special interest in the subjects. Published by American Unitarian Association.

MISTORY AND ECONOMICS. An elaborate special plea in blet Wilkins, M. A. P. S. A., is "Mrs. Fits-herbert and George IV." published by Longmann. Those who would peruse the records of the remarkable courtailing and marriage, and at the same time dive deep into the contemportaneous history surrounding it, will find the volume of rare interest. The author is an agreeable stylist and has made good use of his materials.

Volume sill of "The History of All Nations" is issued by Lef Bros. In this Dector Philippeon continues his marrative, dealing with the great revolution in England and the age of Louis XIV throughout Europe, his previous volumes having treated of the Reformation and the religious wars. Professor Philippeon's profound research into the sources of knowledge and the acumen of his treatment are in keeping with the quality of the former volumes. In the volume under review the illustrations are again admirable, the engravings being of a high order.

"From Servitude to Service," dealing with the history and work of Southern institutions for the education of the negro, is a compilation bringing together into one volume the story of much of the struggle for the negro's education. Here is outlined the history of six of the leading Southern institutions engaged in that work. Published by the American Unitarian Association.

"The Menace of Privilege," being "A Study of the Dangers to the Republic from the Enistence of a Pavored Class," is the full title of Henry George Jr.'s new book. The volume is a brief, plain, direct presentation of the great problems, simple and complex, that are rising in the United States and ominously pressing for solution. in particular Mr. George takes up such subjects as the cause of the extraordinary inequality in the distribution of wealth, the rise of class feeling, the growth of the aristocratic idea, the rise of trade unionism and the deepening corruption of politics. Published by the Macmillans.

### PICTURES AND ARCHITECTURE.

Russell Sturgis has a volume in the Popular Art Series, published by the Baker & Taylor Company, entitled "The Appreciation of pictures." It supplements the same author's two volumes on architecture and sculpture, deals historically with pictures, and furnishes a basis of understanding of them: treating nictures from the critical

ton. "Fry Printerbert and George IV." Pv W. H. Wilkins, M. A., F. S. A. With flustrations. Published by Lengmans, Green & Co., Non York, Price, S ast.

## **PUTS WATCH AND CHAIN** IN ANOTHER MAN'S POCKET

E. C. Elsemeyer Does Not Dissave Loss Until He Leaves Bowling Alley.

E. C. Eisemeyer of No. 22114 Dodle street lost a valuable watch and chain yesterday, when he put them into another man's pocket. He did not discover his mistake until the unidentified man had departed. Then Exemeyer went to the Four Courts and reported his low. Elemeyer spent a half hour bowling at the Grand Bowling Alley, Sixth and Pine streets He away when he misred the the Grand Howling Alley, Sixth and Pine atreets. He says when he entered the place he placed fris overcoat on a rack. When he began bowling, Exzemeyer took his watch and chain from his vest pocket and placed them in what he thought was his overcoat. When he decided to leave the place he discovered that he had placed he valuables in another's scale works.

### NINE MONTHS IN WORKHOUSE Joseph Clever Convicted of Abandoning His Wife.

Joseph Clever of No. 234 South Seco street was sentenced to nine months in the Workhuose yesterlay for wife aban-donment. He was tried in the Court of Criminal Correction, Judge Hiram N. Criminal Correction, Judge Hiram N. Mooer presiding.
Complaint was made against Clever by his wife, Mrs. Louisa Clever, of No. 38 Lafayette avenue, who testified that Clever left her several weeks ago, without meney or food, and that her clothing was seart. He refused to return to her, she said, but went to the South Second-street address, and took up his residence there with his brother.

Ciever mid he wanted his wife to leave her relatives and go to a cottage to live with him alone, but she refused to do so. He says he did not leave her with the intention of abandoning her.

Select your Christmas gifts now at Bol-land's New Jeweiry Store, Sil Locust St. PROTECTING HOME OF MOTHER

Case Against Kieth Martin, Charged With Assault, Dismissed.

The case in Judge Reynoldies division of the Criminal Court against Eieth Martin, charged with assault to hill, was yester-day no le prossed. Martin fired several shots into a crowd of men who attempted to break up a party that was going on at his mother's home, Twenty-second and

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 19-20 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1808-30-12 Choutens avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are gold at very seminal figures.

Berlin Reports That He Has Purchased for New St. Louis Institution Two Beautiful Works of Art Exhibited at World's Fair.

position, and will denote the public Maneum of St. Louis as a ment of the German exhibit at World's Pair.

These pictures received a grand Each monaic contains 20,000 piece plane and twenty-six artists were ployed for six months by a Bertin & making the pictures, on a committee the pictures, on a committee the pictures of a committee the pictures. They are from sketches by the heaterical particular professor August Orthan.

Mr. Busch has been greatly intention in the St. Louis Public Museum, as assisted in cetablishing the institute. ted in establishing the Busch could not be seen rm the report of his in

### LIFE SAVING SERVICE GIVES AID TO 1,141 VESSELS

Bearing 4,000 Persons, but 27 Weep Last.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The work of the life-saving service for the last fixed year is summed up in a report of General Super-intendent Kimball to the Secretary of the Tree savy made public to day. Treasury, made public to-day.

Treasury, made public to-day.

The life-saving crows saved and essisted in saving 451 imperiled vencels and their cargoes, besides affording assistance of more or less importance to 67 other vencels, including craft of all kinds, making a total of 1,141 vessels to which aid was furnished

estimated as several saved.

The report concludes with an ensure appeal for persions to widows and children of members of the life-saving crows losing their lives in the performance of duty, and for retirement when disabled from injury or disease incurred in the service.

## **VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS**

-Riwin H. Anderson of Carthaga, Ma, was

Morrison P. J. Waters and with Krighams,
Kaiserhof-L. C. Burnett and with
Grace-R. A. Mcthraick.
Majortic-R. Gates, J. P. Bully,
Saipe, A. D. HcKinney.

# FATHER REQUESTS INQUIRY Examination Shows Child Died

of Natural Causes.

A post-mortem examination, held yes-terday at the request of Coroner Baron and the father of the child, revealed that Ethel Schmidt, 9 years old, died of diph-theria. The burial permit stated that the girl's death was caused by sumage. No inquest will be held, as it is not deemed

# TAX ON PATENT MEDICINES.

No Special Provision for Paying Revenue Exista.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has issued a statement to Collectors of Internal Revenue that there is no internal revenue agacial stamptax for the poldling of alcoholic patent medicines and liquors, and directs that peddlers going over the country deposing of these things shall be required to pay a special tax at every district and separate place at which there is evidence of makes having been made.

Boy Killed Following B

# TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS

Prom The Republic of Day 2 mm.
Railroad officials of the E. E. &
T. decided to move their headmanters from Sedella to St. Leuis.
T. B. Blackstone, president of the
C. & A., headed a delegation from
the road to this city.
James Oats, a variety actor, tried
to kill himself at Fifth street and
Christy avenue in a milean, by cut-